

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions— Leprosy.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, August 22 and 24, as follows:

I have to report the fumigation, on August 18, of the British steamship *Newton*, from Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia, bound for New Orleans with a cargo of coffee; no passengers; 32 crew; all well.

During the week ended August 20, 1904, I inspected 10 steamships; 390 crew; 158 steerage and 31 cabin passengers. Of this number, 5 crew, 43 steerage, and 17 cabin passengers were shipped from this

port.

At present the health of the island of Barbados is excellent. Bridgetown, the only seaport town, as well as the rest of the island, is free from all quarantinable diseases excepting leprosy, which for the most part is segregated, at the expense of the local government, at the leprosy lazaretto situated in the outskirts of Bridgetown, about 3 miles from the business section. In a few cases where the friends or relatives have sufficient means to properly care for those suffering from this disease, the detention in the hospital is not required.

Mortality statistics are not now available.

August 24, 1904.

I have to report the fumigation to-day of the British steamship *Homer* of the Lamport and Holt Line, which came here especially for this purpose.

This steamer came from Santos via Rio de Janeiro bound for New

Orleans with a cargo of coffee; 29 crew, all well; no passengers.

I thoroughly fumigated all the compartments, including the holds, with sulphur.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

Africa—Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended August 6, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 38. No contagious diseases.

Australia—New South Wales—Sydney.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 511,030. Total number of deaths, 598, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 4, measles 1, whooping cough 2, and 54 from tuberculosis.

Australia—Queensland, Brisbane.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 124,463. Total number of deaths, 122, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, measles 1, whooping cough 2, plague 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1904. Total number of deaths, 98, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, measles 1, whooping cough 4, plague 3, and 4 from tuberculosis.